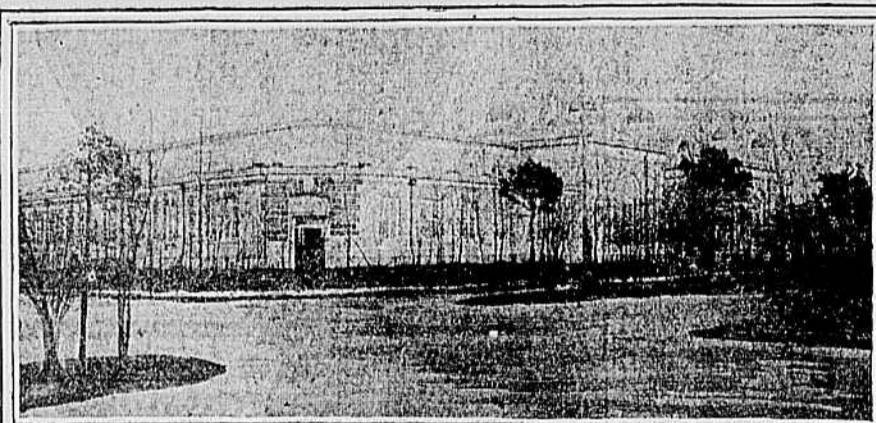
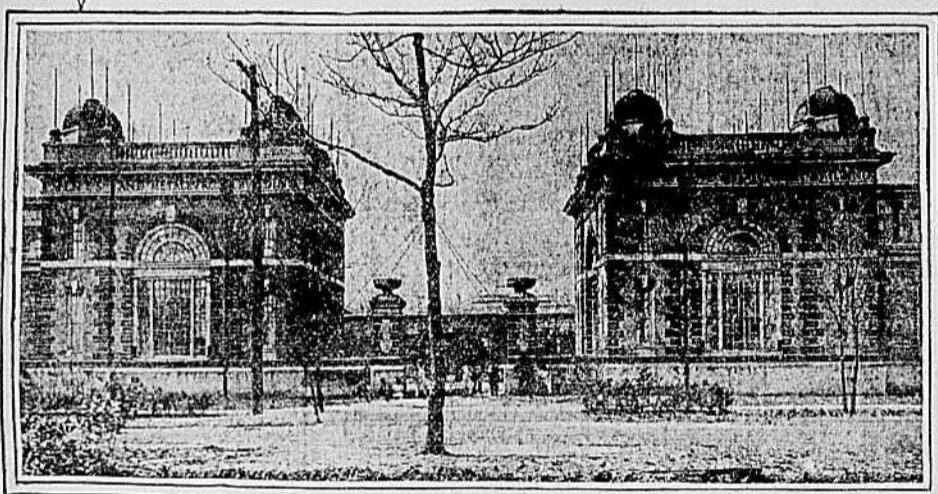


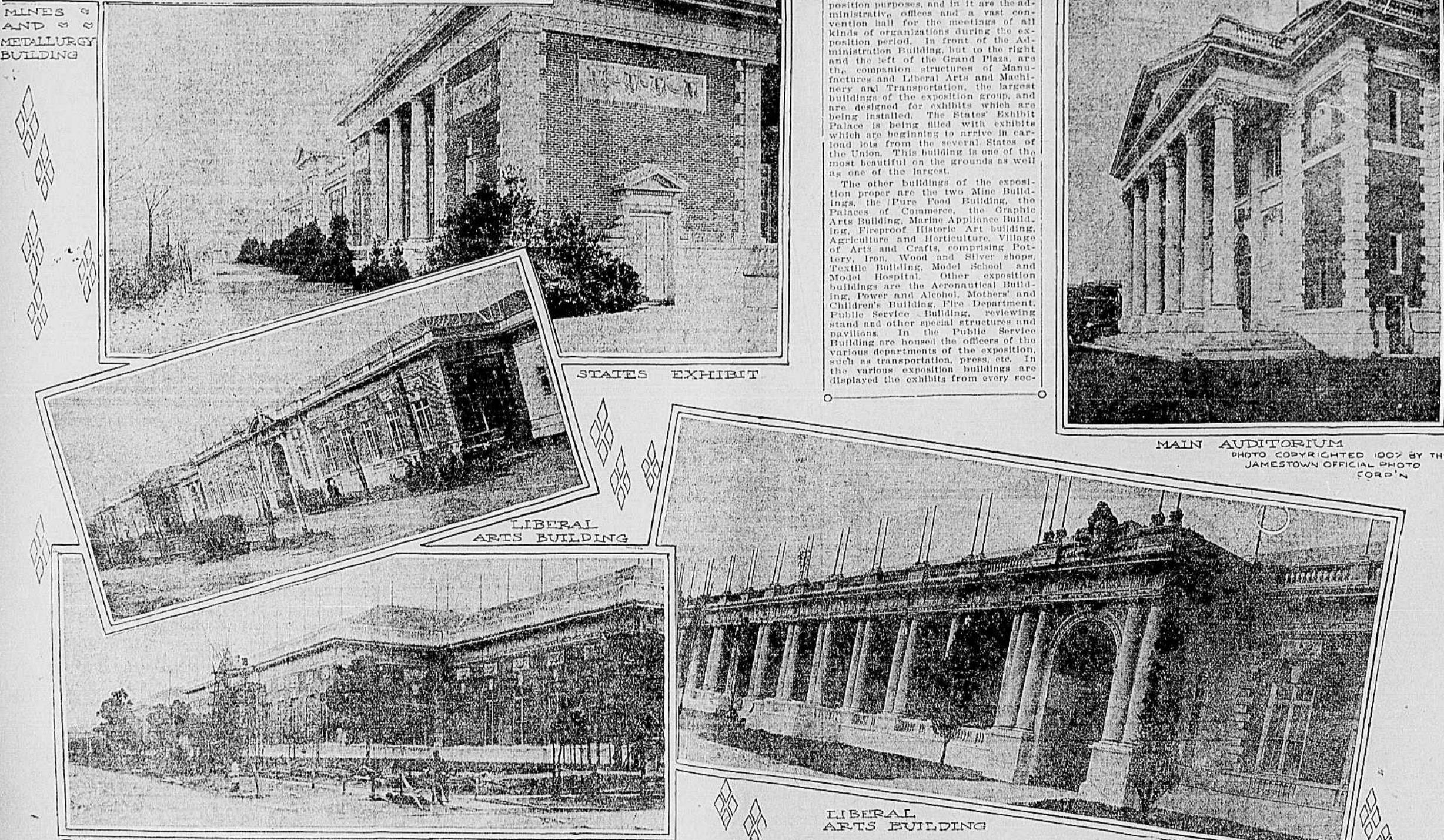
TRANSPORTATION AND MACHINERY BUILDING



PURE FOOD BUILDING



MINES &amp; METALLURGY BUILDING



MAIN AUDITORIUM

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PALACE OF MANUFACTURES

LIBERAL ARTS BUILDING

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]  
JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION GROUNDS, April 26.—The visitor to the Jamestown Exposition is impressed with the magnificence of panoramic view of landscape and the historic harbor, with its border of many nesting, busy cities, and with the sublime beauty of the architecture of the "Colonial City" by the

sea. This latter impression is intensified and made all the more pleasing in the realization that these stately columns and imposing structures are not destined to become mere heaps of unsightly rubbish when the exposition closes, but are of such permanent construction as to endure for many years, thus serving other useful purposes.

In order to give the historical exhibits of the exposition a fit setting, the architecture of the Tercentennial is entirely Colonial. Every previous exposition has had buildings which, more or less homogeneous and harmonious in general effect, marked no era nor illustrated any period. That

ture called the Georgian in England, when transplanted to America, slightly altered, became Colonial, and the development of this style reached its acme in Virginia, the chief moulder being Virginia's now illustrious statesman, Thomas Jefferson, the designer of that rare Colonial gem, the University of Virginia. The large

structures of this and other countries, marking the progress of the past three hundred years. In the Palace of History Art and in the fireproof Historic Relic Building there is shown the greatest collection of rare relics and heirlooms of Colonial history ever brought together in this country.

The structures of the United States

tremities of the parallel branches of this double pier a gigantic archway connects the two parts, thus affording ingress and egress for vessels of the smaller kinds between the harbor without and Smith Harbor within the piers. This entire structure is surmounted with thousands of incandescent lights, and upon the great

city. Lofty Corinthian columns surmounted with fanthous-leaf capitals support the roof projecting above an imposing entrance. The building is very appropriate for the purpose intended, that of a home for the children of old Virginia from near and

(Continued on Ninth Page.)

# OLD VIRGINIA ARCHITECTURE Revived in the MAIN BUILDINGS

buildings for the exhibits and the administration palace remind the traveled visitor of the huge baronial England. Massive brick structures, houses of the seventeenth century with gleaming white Corinthian columns, and the red and white buildings of the twentieth will be very attractive and form an impressive picture which visitors will for years recall with pleasure. The smaller buildings and many State structures are replicas of historical American homes or halls, slightly varied to suit the purposes of the exposition, many of them enlarged, yet preserving the same outlines and conforming in proportions. The Jamestown Exposition management believed that this interjection of the seventeenth century into the twentieth will bring about a revival of interest in Colonial architecture which is really the only distinctive American order of building.

In the Jamestown Exposition architecture there are no turrets nor towers, no minarets, pinnacles, buttresses or other freaks of fancy; no long stretches of garish-white buildings, decked out with wedging cake trimmings and spattered with colored lights until they resemble Christmas trees. On the contrary, all the buildings are low, both in stature and in color tones, few having roofs all being built of Harvard brick, trimmed with terra-cotta, and fitted with such simple ornaments as the long, low roof balustrade, or bas-relief panels, give a subdued effect most pleasing to the eye and thoroughly novel in exposition architecture.

#### Administration Building.

At the head of the Grand Plaza of central court stands the Auditorium and Administration Building, with its imposing white colonade and immense dome, flanked on either side by the Historical Arts and Educational Buildings. This is one of the most artistic buildings ever erected for exposition purposes, and in it are the administrative offices and a vast convention hall for the meetings of all kinds of organizations during the exposition period. In front of the Administration Building, but to the right and the left of the Grand Plaza, are the companion structures of Manufactures and Liberal Arts and Machinery and Transportation, the largest buildings of the exposition group, and are designed for exhibits which are being installed. The States' Exhibit Palace is being filled with exhibits which are beginning to arrive in carload lots from the several States of the Union. This building is one of the most beautiful on the grounds as well as one of the largest.

The other buildings of the exposition proper are the two Mine Buildings, the Pure Food Building, the Palaces of Commerce, the Graphic Arts Building, Marine Appliance Building, Fireproof Historic Art building, Agriculture and Horticulture Village of Arts and Crafts, comprising Pottery, Iron, Wood and Silver shops, Textile Building, Model School and Model Hospital. Other exposition buildings are the Aeronautical Building, Power and Alcohol, Mothers and Children's Building, Fire Department, Public Service Building, reviewing stand and other special structures and pavilions. In the Public Service Building are housed the officers of the various departments of the exposition, such as transportation, press, etc. In the various exposition buildings are displayed the exhibits from every sec-

tors at the outer ends will be mounted monster searchlights.

#### States Participating.

At least twenty-five States have buildings, all of permanent construction and in themselves no mean investment to the State erecting them, as the buildings will most likely command a price in excess of the cost of construction, when the exposition closes for seaside homes or club houses. Most of the State buildings are advantageously located along Hampton Roads, and from any of them visitors will be able to see the ships at anchor and leaving the harbor and the naval maneuvers of the vessels of all nations as they rendezvous in these historic waters. Broad and extensive verandas along the water side of these buildings are features which will be greatly appreciated by the visitors from the various States.

Of the State buildings that of the "Old Dominion" is the most imposing, presenting a massive type of Colonial structure in all its elements of dignity. The Virginia exhibits will not be under this roof, but have space in the various exhibition buildings, according to classification, leaving the State structure to serve exclusively for the reception and entertainment of visitors and guests. The Virginia Building has a frontage of 116 feet, including the side porches. It is of brick with stone and marble ornamentation and the front elevation presents the harmonious effect of Ionic elegance combined with Doric simplification.

The most gigantic work of the general government, however, in connection with the Jamestown Exposition, is perhaps the construction of the great double pier which extends far out into Hampton Roads. At the outer ex-